

MAKAREVICH, V.N.; FREYNKMAN, M.G. [Freinkman, M.H.]

History of the geological development of the Yel'sk-Noroviya  
region in the Pripet graben. Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh.  
nav. no.3:105-110 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

S/133/60/000/012/010/015  
A054/A027

AUTHORS: Matveyev, Yu.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Freynkman,  
Z.Ye., Engineer

TITLE: Extrusion of Steel Tubing

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1960, No. 12, pp.1122-1126

TEXT: In recent years the method of producing tubes by extrusion has become more widely used abroad. Extruding tubes from stainless heat resistant and other steels is known to have several advantages: tubes can be extruded from steels with a low plasticity, the tube surfaces (both internal and external) are not damaged, various profiles can be manufactured, the process can be adjusted to producing tubes of various diameter, etc. By reference to studies of several American, German, French, Swedish and Italian vertical presses and horizontal hydraulic presses, in the GIPROMEZ plans for tube extruding shops have been made and the technology of this production method established. These shops consist of two production lines, the first with a 1,600-ton horizontal hydraulic press, the other with a 3,150-ton press of similar type for producing tubes and tubular elements from stainless heat resistant high alloy steels and alloys of various types for the engineering, chemical and

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Extrusion of Steel Tubing

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other industries. These shops extrude tubing and tubular profiles 38-150 mm in diameter, 4-9 m long, with a wallthickness of 2.5-8 mm. The annual output is planned for 33,000 tons. The tube blanks with internal diameters under 50 mm are manufactured by boring or broaching from rolled rods, 2-7 m long, 100-270 mm in diameter, cut into 400-700 mm long pieces. The billets are either fed into the horizontal boring machines for boring holes or immediately on the shelves of the induction furnace (Fig. 1). Depending on the metal the billets are made of, they are induction heated to 1,050-1,250°C, then pushed out of the furnace onto a conveyor taking them to the broaching presses. Before arriving in the container of the broaching press, the billet is coated by glass and after broaching it is formed into a tube blank (Fig. 2) and transported to a bath of molten barium chloride. In the bath the tube blanks are reheated to the extrusion temperature (1,050-1,250°C) depending on the type of steel. By this treatment the surface of the tube blank is cleaned from the scale formed during the first heat treatment, broaching and transport. In the following stages scale forming on the tube surface is prevented by the barium chloride coating. After removal from the bath the tube blank is put on a track which is coated with glass powder or fiber. By rolling along this slope the hot tube blank is also coated with glass. Glass powder is scattered inside the tube

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blank which coats the internal surface during rolling. If no glass powder is put in the tube, the internal surface is coated by a textile-glass hose pulled over the mandrel to be pushed into the tube blank. Between the mandrel and the die of the extruder a gap is formed, through which the tube blank is pushed. The operation of the extruder is represented in Figs. 3 and 4. Tube blanks bored on a horizontal boring machine are induction heated to 650-850°C and immediately put into the salt bath for heating to the extrusion temperature. After extrusion the tube is cut off from the butt remaining in the container; it is cut by a saw to a length of 4-9 m. After the saw there is the hardening bath for the heat treatment of austenite steel tubes, the chamber for delayed cooling of martensite steel tubes or cooling equipment for tubes made of other high-alloy and carbon steels, (perlite-ferrite types) and alloys which have to be self-cooled. After edge-cutting the stainless steel tubes are put in the pickling bath. Tubes made of steel for which heat treatment is required after cooling are carried to the respective shops for tempering, normalization or hardening, as required. After heat-treatment the tubes are straightened and then put in the pickling bath. By extrusion it is possible to manufacture carbon steel tubes with intricate continuous sections which cannot be produced by rolling. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 3/6

FREYS, V. E. In Latvian

FREYS, V. E. -- "Successive Leveling of Geodetic Networks by the Method of Equivalent Substitution." Latvian Agricultural Academy, 1951. In Latvian (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Izvestiya Ak. Nauk Latvyskov. SSR. No. 9, Sept., 1955

MIKHAILOV, P.M.; ~~PREYSHTADT, L.G.~~

Types of driers for flax and hemp mills. Tekst.prom. 16 no.9:46-47  
S '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Drying apparatus) (Fibers)

FRAYTAG, A.A., inzh.

Methodology for conducting electrical measurements in mines under gas and coal dust explosion-hazard conditions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.11:52-56 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki.  
(Mines and mineral resources--Electric measurements)  
(Electricity in mining--Safety measures)

FREYTAG, A.A., inzh.

Methodology for determining the demand for electric power in coal mines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 5 no.4:49-53 Ap '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Kemerovskiy gornyy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo energeticheskogo instituta.

(Coal mines and mining) (Electric power)



FREYTAG, J.;BRZOZWSKI, J.;JAKUBOWSKI, R.;PIETRZYKOWA, S.

Industrial hygiene and condition of health of workers exposed to calcium cyanamide. Med. pracy 4 no.5:363-370 1953. (GIML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute Industrial Agricultural Medicine (Head--Prof. J. Parnas, M.D.) Lublin.

FRYTAG, J.

PARNAS, J.; FRYTAG, J.

Studies on brucellosis in zootechnic workers. Med. dosw. mikrob. 5 no. 3:  
316-317 1953. (CML 25:5)

1. Lublin.

FREITAG, Josef; PUZYNA, Czeslaw.

Investigation on the effect of vibrations on health in tractor workers. Ann.Univ.Lublin;sec.D 8:335-354 1953.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy Wsi A.M.w Lublinie. Dyrektor; Prof. dr. Jozef Parnas.; Z Centralnego Instytutu Ochrony Pracy w Warszawie Dyrektor: inż. L. Taniowski.

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES,

in tractor workers, caused by vibrations)

(VIBRATIONS, injurious effects,

in tractor workers)

FREYTAG, J., dr

Work hygiene of tractor workers. Zdrowie pub., Warsz. no.5:403-405  
Sept-Oct 54.

1. Instytut Medycyny Pracy Wsi w Lublinie.  
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES,  
farm tractor workers)

FREYTAG, Jozef; JAKUBOWSKI, Ryszard

Investigations on industrial hygiene. Polski tygod. lek. 9 no.51-  
52:1628-1629; concl. 27 Dec 54.

1. Instytut Medycyny Pracy Wsi w Lublinie, ul. Ogrodowa 4.  
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,  
in Poland)

FREYTAG J.

Excerpta Medica Sec 6 Internal Medicine Vol. 9/6 June 55

4029. FREYTAG J. and PUZYNA C. Inst. med. Pracy Wsi A. M., Lublin; Centr. ~~Inst. Pracy~~ Pracy, Warszaw. \*Z badań nad wpływem wstrząsów na stan zdrowia traktorzystów. First investigations on the influence of vibrations on the state of health of tractor drivers ANN. UNIV. LUBLIN, SECT. D 1954, 8/1953 (335-354) Graphs 5 Tables 1  
In the work of the tractor driver the influence of mechanical vibrations from the engine and from the driving on the road is constant. These vibrations cause disturbances in the vegetative system, especially vasomotor disturbances. The clinical picture is classified as a peripheral neurovegetative syndrome.

Visser - Amsterdam (VI, 17)

FREYTAG, J.

Excerpta Medica Sec 17 Public Health Vol. 1/6 June 55

2403. FREYTAG J. Inst. med. Pracy Wsi A. M. v Lublinie. \* Stan zdrowia traktorzystów w P.G.R. i P.O.M. -ach w świetle analizy statystycznej ankiet. Statistical analysis of questionnaires concerning the state of health of tractor-drivers in state-owned farms ANN. UNIV. LUBLIN., SECT. D 1954, 8/19 (355-360) Tables 4

A questionnaire to 2,265 tractor-drivers revealed that 36% of all questioned had some complaints. Forty-eight of them connected these with their work (percentage increasing with the number of years doing this kind of work). Localization of the symptoms in gastrointestinal tract, sacroiliac region and upper extremities. Also headache, nausea and vomiting.

Visser - Amsterdam (VI, 17)

FREYTAG, J.; SZEWCHYKOWSKI, W.

Problem of industrialhygiene in training of tractor operators.  
Med.pracy 6 no.3:187-190 1955.

1. Z Zakladu Higieny Pracy Mechanizatorow Rolnictwa Institutu  
Medycyny Pracy Wsi w Lublinie Dyrektor: prof. dr J. Parnas.  
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE,  
in train. of tractor operators in Poland)



FREYTAG, J., JACyna-ONYSZKIEWICZ, T.

"Chronmy się przed wypadkami w pracy rolnej" (Let's protect against accidents in agricultural work), by J. Freytag, T. Jacyna-Onyszkiewicz. Reported in New Books (Nowe Książki), No. 11, July 15, 1955

FREYTAG, Jozef: PLESZCZYNSKI, Wacław

Research on the absenteeism due to illness among workers of the state-owned farms in Poland. Ann.Univ.Lublin; sec.D 14:157-172 '59.

1. Z Instytutu Medycyny Pracy i Higieny Wsi Dyrektor; prof. dr  
Jozef Parnas. Zaklad Higieny Pracy Mechanizatorow Rolnictwa  
Kierownik: doc. kand. nauk med. dr Jozef Freytag.  
(AGRICULTURE)  
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES statist)

FREYTAG, M.E.

Plant substance decomposition in the soil. Rost vyroba 9 no.7/8  
Jl-Ag '63.

1. Ustav zakladni agrotechniky a pestovani rostlin, Munchenberg-  
Mark.

SOKOLOWSKI, Stefan; ~~PREYTAG~~, Tadeusz; KMITA, Stanislaw

Experiments with bacteriostatic activity of self-polymerizing acrylic implants. Neur. &c.polska 5 no.3:253-258 My-Je '55.

1. Z Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego w Lodzi, Lodz, Wiersbowa 33/36

(ACRYLIC RESINS  
self-polymerizing implants, bacteriostatic eff.)

FRETTAG, Tadeusz; KMITA, Stanislaw; SOKOLOWSKI, Stefan

~~Application of the plastic substance dentacril as tissue~~  
implants. Polski przegl.chir. 27 no.4:323-326 Apr '55.

1. Ze Szpitala klinicznego W.P. w Lodzi; Szpital Kliniczny  
W.P. w Lodzi.

(ACRYLIC RESINS

implants in dogs, histol.eff.)

KMITA, Stanislaw; SOKOLOWSKI, Stefan; FREYTAG, Tadeusz

Studies on heat production in self-polymerizing masses  
used for implants. Neur. &c. polska 6 no.1:41-44 Jan-Feb  
56.

1. Z Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego w Lodzi, Lodz, Wierzbowa  
33/36.

(ACRYLIC RESINS,  
self-polymerizing, heat prod. in prep. for implants.  
(Pol))

SOKOLOWSKI, Stefan; FREYTAG, Tadeusz

Experience with a technic of methyl polymetracrylan implants in cranioplasty. Neur. &c. polska 7 no.1:123-135 Jan-Feb 57.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurochirurgii Centralnego Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego Ordynator: dr med. S. Sokolowski. i z Pododdzialu Chirurgii Szczekowej Centralnego Wojskowego Szpitala Klinicznego Kierownik: dr T. Freytag. Adres: Lodz, Wierszowa 33/36.

(CRANIUM, surgery,

acrylic implants (Pol))

(ACRYLATES, cranioplasty (Pol)).

SECRET  
SEGAL, Pawel; FREYTAG, Tadeusz; CZECHOWSKA, Zofia

Investigations on plastic material in experimental scleral wounds in rabbits. Klin. oczna 27 no.1:9-13 1957.

1. Z Oddzialu Ocznego C.W.S. Klinicznego. Ordynator: doc. dr. P. Segal. Z Pododdzialu Chirurgii Szczekowej C.W.S. Klinicznego. Kierownik: dr. T. Freytag Z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof. dr. L. Paszkiewicz. Warszawa 12, ul J. Dabrowskiego 77, m. 27.

(SCLERA, wounds & inj.

exper., use of plastic material in reconstruction & healing of rabbit eye (Pel))

(PLASTICS

use in reconstruction & healing of rabbit eye following exper. scleral wds. (Pel))



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SEGAL, Pawel; FREYTAG, Tadeusz; SOKOLOWSKI, Stefan

Use of rapid polymerizing acryl masses in orbital surgery.  
Klin. oczna 27 no.2:143-156 1957.

1. Z Oddzialu Ocznego C.W.S.K. Ordynator: doc. dr. P. Segal.  
Z Pododdzialu Chirurgii Szczekowej C.W.S.K. Kierownik: dr.  
T. Freytag i z Oddzialu Neurochirurgii C.W.S.K. Ordynator: dr.  
med. S. Sokolowski. Warszawa 12, ul. J. Dabrowskiego 77 m. 27.  
(ORBIT, surg.  
plastic, use of rapid polymerizing acryl mass (Pol))  
(ACRYLIC RESINS  
rapid polymerizing acryl mass, use in orbital surg. (Pol))

SEGAL, Pawel; FREYTAG, Tadeusz; WANIEWSKI, Edward

The problem of rare neoplasms arising from the ciliary part of the retina (diktyoma). Klin. oczna 35 no.1:63-69 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Chorob Oczu (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. P. Segal);  
z Kliniki Laryngologicznej (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Borsuk);  
oraz z Zakladu Anatomii Patologicznej Wojskowej Akademii Medycznej w Lodzi (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. A. Pruszczyński).

ACC NR: AP6028577

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/66/000/008/0011/0013

AUTHOR: Belevtsev, B. A. (Engineer); Freytag, V. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: Stationary seals<sup>117</sup> at high pressures

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1966, 11-13

TOPIC TAGS: sealing device, hermetic seal, high pressure

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the basic operating principles of two types of seals used at the Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machinery in hydraulic tests and recommend various modifications for improving seal design. The two types of seals are shown in figures 1 and 2. The viscoelastic type may be used for testing thick-walled cylinders at an internal pressure of up to 6000 atm. The viscoelastic sealing elements are made from various

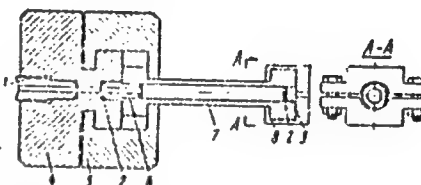


Figure 1. Viscoelastic seal for testing thick-walled cylinders: 1--sleeve; 2--viscoelastic elements; 3--blind stopper; 4--booster head; 5 and 8--yokes with collars; 6--transfer mandrel; 7--thick-walled cylinder.

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UDC: 62-762,4-987

ACC NR: AP6028577

materials depending on the operating conditions. The operation of the seal is explained by treating the viscoelastic material as a viscous liquid. The material is forced into the clearance extremely slowly due to its high viscosity. On the other hand, if the gap is so small that the friction of the flowing viscoelastic material against the wall of the gap balances the pressure of the medium, the material will not be forced into the gap at all. This type of seal works equally well under liquid and gas pressures. Elastoplastic seals (see figure 2) are a combination of a corrugated liner and a viscoelastic seal. The annular mandrel in this type of seal is made from soft steel. As the internal pressure increases this mandrel is subjected to radial deformation. Expansion of the mandrel under the effect of internal pressure continues until the projections on the outer surface of the mandrel touch the inner surface of the components being sealed. When the internal pressure is reduced or released, radial deformation of the ring keeps the seal airtight. Suggestions are made for improving the reliability and durability of both types of seals. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

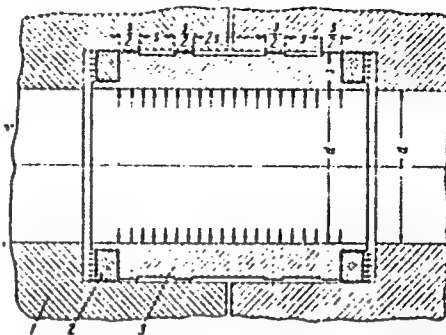


Figure 2. Elastoplastic seal: 1--components being sealed; 2--rings made of viscoelastic material; 3--annular mandrel

SUB CODE; 13/ SUBM DATE; None

Card 2/2

BELEVTSEV, B.A.; FREYTAG, V.A.

Experimental study of thick-walled cylinders under tension.  
Sbor. st. NIIKHIMMASH no.21-21-32 18.

(Cylinders—Testing)

(MIRA 11:7)

BELEVTSSEV, B.A.; FREYTAG, V.A.

Perfecting the method of measuring the deformation of bodies of  
high-pressure apparatuses by means of wire resistance strain gauges.

Sbor. st. NIIKHIIMASH no.21:54-64 '58.

(MIRA 11:7)

(Deformations (Mechanics)) (Metals--Testing)

S/184/63/000/002/002/007  
A059/A126

AUTHOR: Freytag, V.A., Engineer

TITLE: Study of the carrying capacity of thick-walled cylinders with regard to the influence of the metal structure

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 2, 1963, 20 - 27

TEXT: The problem of high plastic deformation of thick-walled cylinders exposed to internal hydrostatic pressure was theoretically solved on the basis of the deformation theory of plasticity and of a study of 164 samples of plastic metals. The rate  $\bar{\sigma}$  of stresses was found to be related to the rate  $\bar{\epsilon}$  of deformations by the functional dependence

$$\bar{\sigma} = \bar{\sigma}_{\max} \left( \frac{\bar{\epsilon}}{a + \bar{\epsilon}} \right)^m \quad (9)$$

in an attempt to obtain an accurate solution of the problem. The equation

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Study of the carrying capacity of ....

S/184/63/C00/002/002/007  
A059/A126

$$m = \frac{\ln \frac{\alpha_0^2}{\alpha^2}}{\ln \left( 1 + \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{\ln \frac{\alpha_0^2 - 1}{\alpha^2 - 1} - \ln \frac{\alpha_0^2}{\alpha^2}} \right) - \ln \left( 1 + \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{\ln \frac{\alpha_0^2 - 1}{\alpha^2 - 1}} \right)}; \quad (25)$$

where  $\alpha = \frac{r_2}{r_1} = \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}$  is the ratio of the radii (diameters) of the strained cylinder, and the ratio between the initial and final ratios of the radii (diameters) is

$$\alpha = \alpha_0 e^{-(\bar{\epsilon}_1 - \bar{\epsilon}_2) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

From  $\alpha$  which is calculated from (25), the internal deformation

$$\bar{\epsilon}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \ln \frac{\alpha_0^2 - 1}{\alpha^2 - 1}$$

and the external deformation

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$$\bar{\epsilon}_2 = \bar{\epsilon}_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \ln \frac{\alpha_0^2}{\alpha^2}$$

can be easily found. The mean square deviation of results calculated by this method from the experimental ones is  $\pm 4\%$ . The approximate solution is

$$\ln \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha - 1} = \ln \frac{\alpha_0 + 1}{\alpha_0 - 1} + \frac{a\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \left( \sqrt{1 + \frac{8m}{a\sqrt{3}} \frac{\alpha \ln \alpha}{\alpha^2 - 1}} - 1 \right), \quad (33)$$

which is equivalent to equation (25). The coefficient of resistance is calculated from the equation

$$x = \frac{2}{(\sqrt{3})^{m+1}} e^{\bar{\epsilon}_v} \left( \frac{2\alpha \ln \alpha}{\alpha^2 - 1} \right)^m \cdot \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4m}{a}}}{1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{8m}{a\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\alpha \ln \alpha}{\alpha^2 - 1}}} \right)^{2m} \frac{\ln \alpha}{\ln \alpha_0}, \quad (37)$$

where  $\bar{\epsilon}_v$  is the logarithmic longitudinal tensile deformation at the moment of reaching the conventional tensile strength  $\sigma_v$ . For practical purposes, the simplified equation

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$$\kappa = \frac{2}{(\sqrt{3})^{\bar{\epsilon}_v+1}} \left( e^{\frac{2\alpha \ln \alpha}{\alpha^2 - 1}} \right)^{\bar{\epsilon}_v} \frac{\ln \alpha}{\ln \alpha_0} \quad (38)$$

can be used for cylinders with  $\alpha_0 > 1.5$ . The final ratio of diameters has to be calculated in this case from

$$\alpha = \frac{1 + \frac{\alpha_0 - 1}{\alpha_0 + 1} \cdot e^{-\bar{\epsilon}_v}}{1 - \frac{\alpha_0 - 1}{\alpha_0 + 1} \cdot e^{-\bar{\epsilon}_v}}, \quad (39)$$

from which  $\alpha$  can be determined without having to use the method of successive approximations. The test results obtained by the Leningrad Branch of the NIIKHIMMASH for  $\kappa$  show that, if  $1 \leq \alpha_0 \leq 3$  and  $\alpha_0 \rightarrow 1$ ,

$$\kappa = \frac{2}{(\sqrt{3})^{\bar{\epsilon}_v+1}} \quad (40)$$

which yields satisfactory results as compared with the experimental ones except with cylinders made of the austenitic steel X18H12M3T (Kh18Ni12M3T) and tem-

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A059/A126

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pered copper, where the difference between the calculated and experimental results is considerably greater than  $\pm 4\%$ . Another formula appropriate for the calculation of the coefficient of resistance is

$$\kappa = 1.15 - 0.56 \bar{\epsilon}_v. \quad (41)$$

Thus, the engineering calculation of thick-walled cylinders has to be performed from

$$p = \kappa [\sigma] \ln \frac{D_e}{D}, \quad (42)$$

where  $p$  is the working pressure,  $\kappa$  the coefficient of resistance calculated for  $\alpha_0 \leq 3$  from (41) and for  $\alpha_0 > 3$  from (38) and (39);  $[\sigma] = \frac{\sigma_y}{n_v}$  is the permissible stress conforming to the tensile strength, and  $D_e$  and  $D$  are the external and internal diameters of the cylinder, respectively. For the thickness of the wall of a thick-walled cylinder,

$$s = \frac{D}{2} \left( e^{\frac{p}{\kappa [\sigma]}} - 1 \right), \quad (43)$$

or

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$$s = \frac{D}{2} \left( 10^{\frac{p}{2,3 [\sigma]}} - 1 \right), \quad (44)$$

whereas, for cylinders with  $\alpha_0 \leq 1.5$ ,

$$p = 2 \kappa [\sigma] \cdot \frac{D_n - D}{D_n + D}, \quad \text{and} \quad s = \frac{pD}{2 \kappa [\sigma] - p}.$$

In the case when  $\alpha_0 \leq 3$ , thick-walled cylinders can be calculated from

$$p = [\sigma] \ln \frac{D_n}{D}; \quad s = \frac{D}{2} \left( 10^{\frac{p}{2,3 [\sigma]}} - 1 \right), \quad (45)$$

if the uniform plastic deformation is unknown. There are 13 figures and 3 tables.

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L 3545-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T DJ  
ACCESSION NR: AP5024424

UR/0286/65/000/015/0128/0128

AUTHORS: Belevtsev, B. A.; Freytag, V. A.

TITLE: A self-sealing device. Class 47, No. 173552

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 128

TOPIC TAGS: hermetic seal, sealing device

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a self-sealing device containing rings of elastic material, mounted on an elastic metallic mandrel (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To improve the seal at high pressures and to make the rings operate in conjunction with a lenticular and a packing gasket, the elastic metallic mandrel of the device is made in the form of a collar with external annular belts. The elastic rings are mounted on the terminal recesses of the mandrel. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Jan62

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

L 3545-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024424

ENCLOSURE: 01

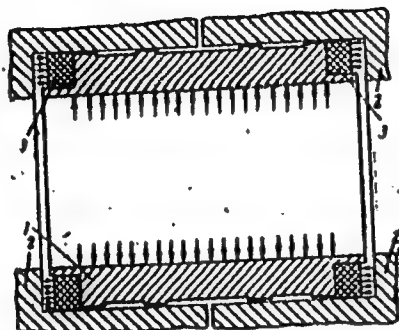


Fig. 1. 1- metallic mandrel; 2- external annular belts; 3- rings

*mlr*  
Card 2/2

PREYTSSES, V.N.

AID P - 2416

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/1 Pub. 26 - 15/33

Author : Freytses, V. N., Eng.

Title : Welding of a crack in the drum of a high-pressure boiler

Periodical : Elek sta 5, 46-47, My 1955

Abstract : A very detailed description of the welding process used to repair the drum of a high-pressure boiler is given. Three diagrams.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

SOV/119-58-10-1/19

AUTHORS: Freytsis, I. D., Engineer, Sherstoboyev, M.N., Engineer

TITLE: Automatic Station for a Many-Point Temperature Control  
(Avtomaticheskaya stantsiya mnogotochechnogo regulirovaniya  
temperature)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 10, pp 1-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following works where automatic temperature control is  
used are mentioned (works located in Leningrad):

"Elektrosila" factory imeni Kirov	with 48 transmitters
Radioworks imeni "Kozitskiy"	with 72 transmitters
Plastics factory imeni "Komsomol'skaya pravda"	with 300 transmitters
Shoe factory "Skorokhod"	with 120 transmitters.

The plant at the "Skorokhod" is a telemechanical apparatus  
with valve controlled elements; it performs the following  
operations:

- 1) Temperature control of a maximum of 150 transmitters.
- 2) Automatic temperature control: In the case of cooling as  
well as in the case of an overheating the place of deviation

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SOV/112-53-10-1/12

Automatic Station for a Many-Point Temperature Control

must be located by signals.

- 3) Automatic control and signalling from all transmitters.
- 4) Optional temperature measurement operated by telephone dialling to any automatic transmitter station.
- 5) Graphical representation of the temperature for any transmitter at any time.
- 6) Pre-set control of temperature as a function of time for any object by means of a special supplementary apparatus. The electrical block scheme of the station can be divided into the following sections:
  - a) Scanning device.
  - b) Measurement scheme with valve amplifier and control unit.
  - c) Automatic control.
  - d) Desk for remote measurement and recording of temperature.
  - e) Pre-set control.

The electric circuit diagram of the scanning device and that of the measuring scheme of the station are given. The way of operation of their individual parts is partly described. The desk for remote control, the control blocks and the commutators are shown by photographs. It turned out that the plant needs a minimum of service. The works electrician is employed at several stations for operating such a unit.

Card 2/3

SOV/119-58-10-1/13

Automatic Station for a Many-Point Temperature Control

One pickup transmitter costs about 300 Roubles. The employment of a 72-transmitter station in the "Kauchuk" factory saved 100 000 Roubles in one year. There are 5 figures.

Card 3/3

FREYTSIS, Iosif Davidovich; OLUSKIN, I.Ya., inzh., retsenzent;  
← KNAKHOVSKAYA, L.M., red.

[Centralized temperature regulation and control systems  
in manufacturing rubber and plastic articles] Tsentr-  
ralizovannye sistemy regulirovaniia i kontroliia tempera-  
tury pri proizvodstve izdelii iz reziny i plasticheskikh  
mass. Moskva, Izd-vo "Legkaia industriia," 1964. 121 p.  
(MIRA 17:5)

FREYVALD, R.

Complexity of the recognition of symmetry in Turing machines with  
data inlet. Alg. 1 log. 4 no. 3:40-58 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

FREY'VALD, V.

Buildings, Prefabricated

Sectional movable garage-shop for tractors KT-12. Les. prom. 11, No. 7, 1951.


9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December, 1952 ~~1953~~ Unclassified.

S/058/61/000/007/036/086  
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Pedorov, V.A., Freyvert, S.I.

TITLE: Double-beam photoelectric fluorometer for quantitative determination of uranium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 7, 1961, 170, abstract 7093 (V sb. "Metody lyuminestsentn. analiza". Minsk, AN BRRS, 1960, 27 - 31)

TEXT, The authors describe the design of a fluorometer for determination of small quantities of uranium using the fluorescence of beads made of sodium fluoride or carbonate-fluoride mixture. Measurements are performed by the zero method by comparing fluorescence intensities of the specimen tested and a glass standard using optical compensation. Determinable uranium concentration amounts to  $10^{-8}$  -  $10^{-5}\%$ , the efficiency of the instrument is 60 analyses per hour. 

Yu. Mazurenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

FRYVE RT, S.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4973

Soveshchaniye po lyuminestsentsii, 8th, 1959

Metody lyuminestsentsnogo analiza; materialy soveshchaniya (Methods for Luminescence Analysis; Materials of the 8th Conference) Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1960. 147 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSR. Institut fiziki.

General Ed.: N. A. Borisevich; Ed.: L. Timofeyev; Tech. Ed.:  
N. Siderko.

**PURPOSE:** This collection of articles is intended for chemists and physicists interested in molecular luminescence, and for scientific personnel concerned with applications of this and related phenomena in research in the life sciences.

**COVERAGE:** The collection contains 28 papers read at the Eighth Conference on Luminescence, which took place 19-24 October, 1959 [place of conference not given]. These studies are concerned principally with the development of new luminescence methods for quantitative

-Card 1/10-

Methods for Luminescence Analysis (Cont.)

SOV/4973

and qualitative chemical analysis, and with the applications of luminescence in medical and biological research. They discuss luminescence methods for the determination of uranium, mercury, magnesium, aluminum, boron, and other elements, as well as luminescence methods for the diagnosis of skin cancer and the detection of grippe virus, pathogenic microorganisms, etc. The structural design of new instruments for luminescence analysis is described. The conference was not concerned with studies on the phosphorescence of crystal phosphores. There is a discussion of the contributions of Soviet specialists in molecular luminescence in the course of the year and a half preceding the conference. The articles of V. K. Matveyev (p. 75) and of V. V. Patrikeyev (p. 79) have been annotated because of their importance. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Levshin, V. L. Opening Address

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Methods for Luminescence Analysis (Cont.)

SOV/4973

Konstantinova-Shlezinger, M. A. Luminescence Analysis and  
the Course of its Development

8

Fedorov, V. A., and S. I. Freyvert [Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy  
institut imeni S. I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni  
S. I. Vavilov)]. Two-Beam Photoelectric Fluorometer for the  
Quantitative Determination of Uranium

27

Stolyarov, K. P., and N. N. Grigor'yev [Leningradskiy  
gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad  
State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov)]. Qualitative and  
Quantitative Luminescence Analysis of Inorganic Ions

32

Shcherbov, D. P., R. N. Korzheva, and A. I. Ponomarenko  
[Kazakhskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya (Kazakh Institute  
of Mineral Raw Materials)]. Determination of Boron with  
Benzoin with the Aid of the Objective Fluorometer for  
Liquids

37

Card 3/10

FREYEROV, O. Ye.

USSR/Medicine - Encephalitis  
Brain Diseases

Jan/Feb 49

"The Question of Forensic Psychiatric Evaluation in Cases of Tick-Borne Encephalitis," O. Ye. FreyeroV, Sr Sci Collaborator, Cen Sci Res Inst of Forensic Psychiatry Imeni Prof Serbskiy, 3 1/2 pp

"Neuropatol i Psikhia" Vol XVIII, No 1

Cites two examples of solutions of the problem of personal responsibility in cases of tick-borne encephalitis by Inst of Forensic Psychiatry. They are in conformity with Art II of Penal Code RSFSR establishing criteria based on diagnosis of

149T57

USSR/Medicine - Encephalitis  
(Contd)

Jan/Feb 49

destructive tendencies of the disease, degree of mental disturbance, presence of psychotic symptoms, loss of will power, etc. Dir, Cen Sci Res Inst of Forensic Psychiatry: Docent Ts. M. Feynberg. Sci Dir: Prof M. O. Gurevitz, Active Mem, Acad Med Sci.

149T57

1. FREYEROV, O. YE.
2. USSR (600)
4. Psychology, Pathological
7. Clinical nature of the principles of delimiting psychopathy; discussion on Prof. O. V. Kerbikov's article "Certain controversial problems in psychiatry."  
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. No. 12 - 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

FRAYEROV, O.Ya. (Moscow).

I.F. Merzheevskii's materialistic views on the nature of congenital feeble-mindedness. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 53 no.6:407-410 Je '53. (MIRA 6:0)  
(Feeble-minded)

FREYEROV, O.Ye.

Dynamics of oligophrenia. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 54 no.2:143-148  
F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Institut sudebnoy psikhatrii im. V.P.Serbskogo.  
(Inefficiency, Intellectual)

FREYEROV, O.Ye.

Pathophysiological mechanisms of oligophrenia. Zhur.vys. nerv. deiat. 6  
no.6:812-821 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikiatrii  
imeni Prof. Serbskogo.

(MENTAL DEFICIENCY, physiol.

synaptic funct., inhib., transmission rate & interrelation  
of a signal system) ;

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol. in various dis.

synaptic funct., inhib., transmission rate & interrelation  
of system in oligophrenia)

FREYEROV, O. Ye.  
FREYEROV, O. Ye.

Psychoses in oligophrenia. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:76-77  
'57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy  
psikhiatrii imeni V.P.Serbskogo (dir. - prof. A.N.Buneyev), Moskva.  
(PSYCHOSES) (MENTAL DEFICIENCY)

FREYMEROV, O.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Legal psychiatric testimony on legal capacity in oligophrenia.  
Probl.sud.psikh. 7:97-107 '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(CAPACITY AND DISABILITY)  
(PSYCHOLOGY, FORENSIC)  
(MENTALLY HANDICAPPED)



FREYEROV, O.Ye.

FREYEROV, O.Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Clinical variants of oligophrenia in the practice of forensic  
psychiatry. Probl.sud.psikh. 7:175-206 '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(MENTAL DEFICIENCY)

FREYEROV, O.Ye.

Reactive conditions in oligophrenic patients. Probl.sud.psikh.  
8:243-260 '59. (MIRA 13:6)  
(Mental deficiency)

FREYEROV, O.Ye.

Erroneous diagnosis of pathological effect. *Prak.sudebnopsikh.*  
ekspert. no.4:17-24 '61. (MIRA 16:2)  
(EMOTIONS)

PEREL'MAN, A.A. (Tomsk); FREYEROV, O.Ye. (Moskva); SHPAK, V.M. (Kalinin);  
TORUBAROV, S.V. (Moskva); DETENGOF, F.F.

Discussion. Probl.sud.psikh. 9:230-235 '61. (MIRA 15:2)  
(NEUROSES) (MENTAL ILLNESS) (INSANE, CRIMINAL AND DANGEROUS)

FREYEROV, O.Ye.

Clinical variations of the dynamics of psychopathy. Prob.sud.  
psikh. 10:187-200'61. (MIRA 16:7)  
(PSYCHOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)

FREYEROV, O.Ye.

Classification of psychopathia. Sud.-med. ekspert. 4 no.4:45-49  
O-M-D '61. (MLA 14:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikhatrii  
imeni prof. V.P.Serbskogo (dir. - dotsent G.V.Morozov).  
(PSYCHOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)

LEBEDINSKAYA, Ye.I.; FEYGENBERG, I.M.; FREYEROV, O.Ye.

Generalized orientation reactions in the defective stage of schizophrenia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.1:90-98 '62;

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikiatrii imeni Serbskogo (dir. - dotsent G.V.Morozov) i kafedra fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti cheloveka i zivotnykh (zav. ... prof. L.G.Voronin) Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.  
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (ORIENTATION)  
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

FREYTEROV, O.Ye.

Explosive variation of pseudopsychopathic defect'ive states  
in schizophrenia. Probl. sud. psikh. no.13:194-207 '62.  
(MIRA 18:9)



FREYEROV, O.Ye.

Impulsive desires in oligophrenias. Prak.sudebnopsikh.ekspert.  
no.7:63-69 '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY) (IMPULSE) (MENTAL DEFICIENCY)

FRUYEROV, O.Ye.

Apprehension disorders in psychopathies. Probl. obshchei i  
sud. psikh. no.14:136-148 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

FREYEROV, O.Ye.; IVANITSKIY, A.M.

Results of a clinicophysiological study of effective pain disorders in oligophrenia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.10: 1539-1546 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy psikhiiatrii im. Serbakogo (direktor - dotsent G.V. Morozov), Moskva.

FREYEROV, O.Ye.

Problem of mental capacity and incapacity in psychopathies.  
Sud.-med. ekspert. 8 no.2:27-32 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issl' dovutol'skiy institut sudebnoy  
psikh-iatrii imeni Serbskogo (dir.- dotsent G.V. Morczov),  
Moskva.

L 1306-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GG  
 ACCESSION NR: AP5012567 UR/01B1/65/007/005/1517/1518

AUTHOR: Dantsiger, A. Ya. <sup>yy.ck</sup>; Freyzon, I. A. <sup>yy.ck</sup>

TITLE: Ferroelectric properties of solid solutions of the system  $\text{KNO}_3\text{-KI}$

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 5, 1965, 1517-1518

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric effect, electric hysteresis, potassium compound, solid solution, electric polarization

ABSTRACT: The work reported is part of the investigation of the effect of different additives on the ferroelectric properties of potassium nitrate, which was investigated by an already-described procedure (FTT v. 7, no. 7, 1965) used to study the properties of solid solutions  $\text{Rb}_x\text{K}_{1-x}\text{NO}_3$ . Hysteresis loops of the melts of the investigated solid solutions, cooled in a nickel crucible, were obtained oscillographically and plots of spontaneous polarization against the temperature were plotted from the hysteresis loops. The results have established that introduction of KI additives stabilizes the ferroelectric phase III of  $\text{KNO}_3$ , which extends in this case to room temperatures. The magnitude of the spontaneous polarization decreases as compared with the pure  $\text{KNO}_3$ . In addition, the KI decreases somewhat the temperature of the I  $\rightarrow$  III transition. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

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L 1306-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5012567

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov-on-Don State University) 3

SUBMITTED: 21 Nov 64 <sup>47.55</sup>

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REP SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

*mlr*  
Card 2/2

L 6942-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5017318

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/007/2190/2194

AUTHOR: Dantsiger, A. Ya.; Freyzon, I. A.

45  
B

ORG: Rostov-na-Donu State University (Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Ferroelectric properties of  $Rb_xK_{1-x}NO_3$  solid solutions

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 7, 1965, 2190-2194

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric property, solid solution, Curie point, rubidium compound, hysteresis loop, potassium compound, nitrate

ABSTRACT: By means of oscillograph studies done on cooled solid solutions, a ferroelectric region was mapped on the phase diagram for systems of the  $Rb_xK_{1-x}NO_3$  type. The influence of additions of RbNO to KNO on the Curie temperature ( $T_k$ ), the spontaneous polarization ( $R_{sp}$ ) and on the width of ferroelectric region of the phase diagram were studied. Causes of the lowering of  $T_k$  and  $R_{sp}$  were also considered. Solid solutions of the  $Rb_xK_{1-x}NO_3$  type were melted and cooled (2°C/min) in a specially constructed Ni crucible; R-E measurements (dielectric hysteresis) were made during the cooling. A schematic diagram of the crucible and of the experimental arrangements is given. From oscillographic measurements, a phase diagram (to 50 mol %) is drawn, mapping the region exhibiting dielectric hysteresis. This region is designated as

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L 6942-66

ACC NR: AP5017318

III in fig. 1. Data are given for  $R_{sp}$  as a function of temperature for varying mol contents of  $RbNO_3$  (0-50%); maxima from this curve are plotted along with the values for the coercive fields ( $E_k$ ) as a function of content of  $RbNO_3$ .  $R_{sp}$  drops sharply up to about 20 mol %, after which the drop becomes more gradual;  $E_k$  increases linearly with a small slope, up to 30 mol %. Photographs are shown of the dielectric hysteresis loops, and these indicate a decrease in saturation with rise in content of  $RbNO_3$ . A theoretical basis is postulated for the phenomena. The lowering of  $T_k$  and  $R_{sp}$  is analyzed on the basis of cationic and anionic displacement. The atomic radii of  $K^+$  and  $Rb^+$  are compared, and the size difference influences the internal field. The phase transition I to III appears similar to the order-disorder type transformation. The role of the internal field appears as an ordering displacement of the  $NO_3$  groups, thereby lowering the internal field necessary to bring about a lower degree of order and, therefore, lowering  $T_k$  and  $R_{sp}$ . Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

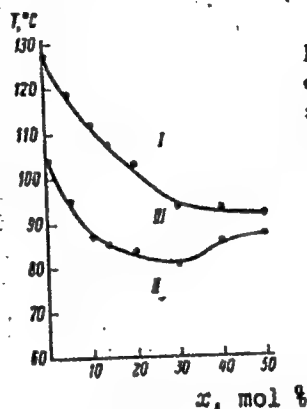


Fig. 1. Phase diagram of the system  $Rb-K-NO_3$  (for cooling).

SUB CODE: SS,EM/

SUBM DATE: 05Nov64/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2



CA

FREZE, A.N.

12

Detection of glass fragments in food products. A. N. Freze. *Gigiena i Sanit.* 1952, No. 1, 40-50. - Large pieces are found by sieving. For small fragments the specimen is suspended in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and allowed to rise with gentle shaking. The lower portion is then run off through a filter, the residue is washed with 10%  $\text{HCl}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , dried, treated with 1% phenolphthalein soln. in  $\text{EtOH}$  and gently ground directly with the filter paper. The grinding noise and the development of red spots indicate the glass particles.  
G. M. Kosolapoff

Chukent Obstat' Sanitary - Bacteriological Lab.

FREZE, A. N.

Iron glazes for ceramics for facades. Sbor. nauch. trud. NII  
po stroi. ASIA no.1:87-90 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Glazes) (Ceramics)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p><b>PO FREZE, M.A.</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>B-I-9</b></span></p> <p><b>Determination of sulphate in glass-burnace charges. M. A. Freze and N. A. Faza (Zavod. Lab., 1986, 5, 1184-1186).—Blinchik's method (cf. Zink and Hollnath, D., 1914, 808) is preferred. R. T.</b></p>																													
<p><b>ASH-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</b></p>																													
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER										3RD ORDER									
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER										3RD ORDER									

*PC*

*B-I-9*

Determination of sulphate in blast-furnace charges. M. A. Frazar and N. A. Frazar (Zavod. Lab., 1986, 8, 1104—1106).—Richter's method (cf. Zink and Hollandt, B., 1914, 508) is preferred.

R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

6

*cc*

Rapid determination of calcium and magnesium (in the presence of each other). N. A. Frey. *Laboratory Lab. 6, 750 8(1937)*. To the filtrate from the  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$  pptn, add an excess of  $\text{KOH}$  and boil until all  $\text{NH}_4$  salts are decompt. Evap. to about 100 ml., add acid and make neutral to phenolphthalein. Heat to 70° and ppt the Ca as oxalate by means of a measured vol. of 0.2 N  $\text{K}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$  and then, without filtering, add a measured vol. of standard  $\text{KOH}$ . Make up to a definite vol., filter into a dry flask and, in an aliquot part of the filtrate, titrate the excess  $\text{KOH}$  with 0.1 N  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  to det. Mg. Finally, to det. Ca make acid with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and det. the excess oxalate at 50° by titrating with  $\text{KMnO}_4$ . (has blank

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9

Determination of sand and glass in a glass batch. N. A. Pizka, *Zashchita Lab. 7, Sup. 70, 1958*. Two methods are given for detg. sand and cullet in a batch. (1) Sand, d. 2.6, and glass, d. 2.45, are sepd. in an. KI-Hgl<sub>2</sub> (1.1.4), d. 2.54. The app. consists of a glass funnel with a wide stem cut short (1 cm.). The stem is connected with a glass tube sealed at the bottom by means of a rubber tubing provided with a Hoffmann pinchcock. A 1 g. sample is treated in a glass filter with 15 ml. of A HCl to dissolve the carbonates, and the residue is washed and dried in a drying oven. It is transferred into the funnel containing the KI-Hgl<sub>2</sub> soln. The floating glass is sepd. from the settled sand by opening the pinchcock and discharging the sand into the sealed glass tube. The sand is filtered from the soln., washed, dried and weighed. The glass is removed from the funnel, washed, transferred to a tared crucible, ignited gently and weighed cold. (2) The residue, formed after the detn. of Na sulfate and carbonate and dolomite, is analyzed for the total SiO<sub>2</sub>, and the contents of sand and glass are calcd. from the available data on the percentage of SiO<sub>2</sub> in sand and cullet. Chas. Blane

1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES																																																	
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																											
<p>CL</p> <p>7</p> <p>Determination of sulfate ion by filtration titration. N  A. Piese. <i>Zavodskoye Lab.</i> 8, No. 10-11, 1181 (1980).  <i>Khim. Ref.</i> 1980, No. 5, 68. The method is  based on the addn. of BaCl<sub>2</sub> soln. to the sulfate soln. with  repeated filtration tests until no ppt. is formed in th  nitrate upon adding more BaCl<sub>2</sub> soln. W. R. 11</p>																																																											
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10">1ST AND 2ND CODES</th> <th colspan="10">3RD AND 4TH CODES</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="20"> <p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																				1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES										<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20</p>																			
1ST AND 2ND CODES										3RD AND 4TH CODES																																																	
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20</p>																																																											

*BC*

Volumetric adsorptional method of determining calcium. N. A. FARRIS (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1939, 12, 949-950)—0.1N-Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> is added to the neutral solution, and excess of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> is titrated hematoin indicator) with 0.1N-Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> to disappearance of the red colour.  
R. T.

ASS-SLA DETALLURICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION  
FROM SYNOBIAH



127 AND 128 (1918)

PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES INDEX

129 AND 130 (1918)

7

A spectroscopic method for the semiquantitative determination of small quantities of silver. N. A. Frege, Zavadskaya (Lab. 14, 240 (1918)).—The Ag and accompanying metals are electroplated onto the polished end of an enameled 0.7-mm. Cu wire, which is then sparked. The time taken for Ag 5405.4 to disappear is then noted.

Cyrus Feldman

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

28  
1

2205. Determination of sulphates by means of the hydrotelluric balance. N. A. Pagan. *Zhurnal. Khim. i. Tekhn. Anal.*, 1944, 14, 936; *Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR, Div. Chem. Sci., Engl. transl.*, 1945, 1945. A solution containing sulphates is treated with aq.  $\text{HCl}$ ; after stirring, the sp. gr. of the suspension is determined by means of a float attached to a Figurovsky balance. The suspension is then filtered and the sp. gr. of the filtrate is determined. The quantity of sulphates is calculated from the difference in the two sp. gr. readings. The process occupies 10 min. and gives accurate results. *Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR, Div. Chem. Sci., Engl. transl.* (1)

150-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES INDEX

Determination of sulfates by hydrostatic suspension.  
 N. A. Frete, *Zavodskaya Lab.* 14, 997 8(1948). Freshly  
 prepd.  $\text{BaSO}_4$  suspension is subjected to a d. detn. with  
 the immersion float and Figurovskii balance (C.I. 31,  
 77039). Then the  $\text{BaSO}_4$  is filtered off and the d. of the  
 filtrate is measured.  $\text{BaSO}_4$  must be well dispersed which  
 is best done by rapid addn. of  $\text{BaCl}_2$  at room temp. to the  
 test solu. G. M. Kosolapoff

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chimkent Tech. Inst

ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	TOPIC	DATE	AUTHOR	TITLE	ABSTRACT	NOTES
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KEVTSKH, P.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLYAKOV, G.Ya., inzh.; FREZE, S.P.,  
inzh., red.; MAKRIDOV, Ye.V.; MODLIN, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Nonautoclaved gas concrete made with perhydrol] Bezavtoklavnyi  
gazobeton na pergidrole; opyt stroitel'stva Kuibyshevskoi GES.  
Kuybyshev, Orgenergostroi, 1958. 14 p. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Lightweight concrete) (Hydrogen peroxide)

SPASSKIY, A.A.; FREZE, V.I.; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, Yu.K.; ROYTMAN, V.A.

Work of the Kamchatka Helminthological Expedition (317th Helminthological Expedition) in 1960. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 12:201-221 '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Kamchatka—Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

FREZE, Vadim Ivanovich; SKRYABIN, K.I., akademik; ROYTMAN, V.A.,  
red.

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AUTHOR: Frezinskiy, B. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Theoretical investigation of F' color centers in oxide crystals of bivalent metals

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 2, 1966, 66-70

TOPIC TAGS: alkali earth crystal, color center, crystal lattice, wave function, F band

ABSTRACT: The Pick model of the F' -center for alkali earth crystals has been examined. Calculation of energy of the ground and first excited states of F'-centers in MgO, BaO, and CaO has been made in approximation of the rigid-point ion lattice. The test wave functions have been taken as symmetrical combinations of

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the F' -center approximative functions. The calculated values of transition energy of the F' -center are in good agreement with the available experimental data for frequencies in the maximum of the F' -band and therefore confirm the Pick model of the F' -center for alkali earth crystals. The author thanks M. I. Petrashen' for suggesting the subject and interest in the work, and I. V. Abarenkov for his constant and close supervision of the thesis. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 2 tables. [Based on author' s abstract] [NT]

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